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CONTENTS

	Page
American Financial Investments in Missionary and Philanthropic Work	255
Value of American Property Holdings in Turkey	255
Missionary Work in Turkey Curtailed by Wars, 1914-1922	256
American Educational Enterprises in Turkey	257
Few American Schools closed by the Turkish Republic	257
War Conditions affect Registration in American Institutes	258
Laissez Faire Policy of Former Turkish Régime	259
Turkey Assumes National Educational Policy	260
American Medical Institutions Less Favored than Schools	261
Work of Foreign Philanthropic Agencies	262
Evangelistic Work Reduced by Wars and Turkish Regulations	264
Summary of Aims and Scope of Enterprises Conducted by American Organiza- tions	265
Tabulation of Selected Educational and Medical Institutions in Turkey	267-272

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American Missionary and Philanthropic Enterprises In Turkey

WHEN the United States Senate begins discussion of the ratification of the Turco-American Treaty of Amity and Commerce, signed on August 6, 1923 and twice reported favorably by the Committee on Foreign Relations, one of the considerations entering into its decision will be the extent of American interests involved in Turkey. Already public discussion of the question has elicited a number of conflicting statements, particularly as regards the extent and the status of American philanthropic and religious enterprises in the Turkish Republic. To provide a basis for definite and accurate statements on the subject this brief survey was undertaken. It is a synthesis of reports made available by organizations carrying on missionary and philanthropic work in Turkey. While it does not provide answers for all the questions that are being asked about the nature of non-commercial American interests in Turkey, it at least indicates the points on which it is impossible to speak with authority and on which statements should consequently be received only with due reservation.

American organizations which have recently been involved in missionary and philanthropic work in Turkey include the following:^{*}

- American Bible Society;
- American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions;
- American Christian Hospital, Konia;
- American Christian Literature Society for Moslems;
- American Red Cross;
- Board of Directors of the Apostolic Institute, Konia;
- Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.;
- Board of Foreign Missions of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America.
- Congregational Woman's Boards;
- Foreign Division of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the U. S. A.;
- General Conference of the Seventh Day Adventist Denomination;
- Harvard Mission;
- International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America, Foreign Department;

* See Annex I for brief description of aims and scope of work.

National Armenia and India Relief Association;
 Near East Colleges;
 Near East Relief;
 United Missionary Society (Mennonite).

AMERICAN FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

These organizations represent a considerable American constituency whose interest in educational, medical, philanthropic, evangelistic, social and cultural work in Turkey has been expressed in the form of substantial financial contributions. What the totals of such contributions have been it is impossible to discover without an extended examination of the books of several of the organizations concerned. In their present form the financial reports of the majority cover territory not included within the boundaries of the present Turkish Republic and it would involve a prohibitive amount of labor to extract from the records of the last century figures representing the total disbursements attributable to the area now known as Turkey.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has reported in its annual financial statements since 1819 disbursements of over sixteen and a half million dollars in the Near East. The majority of this amount was expended in the area which is still under the control of the Turkish Republic. An official connected with the Near East Colleges estimates that within the last sixty years approximately ten million dollars of American money have been invested in the educational work of their three institutions in Turkey. The Young Men's Christian Association, a much more recent arrival in Turkey, expended \$670,000 in that country between 1915 and 1925. The American Bible Society in one hundred and ten years has spent a little over three million dollars on its work in the Levant Agency, the majority of this amount being attributable to work in Turkey. Certain reductions must be made from it, however, to cover work in Syria, Palestine and Iraq prior to 1921 and in Bulgaria, Greece and the Transcaucasus both before and since 1921.

The Near East Relief before it withdrew from Asia Minor in 1923 had expended \$40,000,000 on emergency relief in the area

it occupied. Later, following the subject populations to the lands of their dispersion, the organization continued to supply relief so that by 1925 a total of eighty-five and three-quarter millions had been expended. The Red Cross before February, 1919, had expended almost six million dollars for relief through the agency of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, which later became the Near East Relief. Through other channels it has expended over seven million dollars in Turkey. Information has not been obtained from the organizations whose disbursements are not reported.

The total of one hundred and twenty-three million dollars is not an amount that may be quoted as representing the extent of American investment in missionary and philanthropic work in Turkey. As already seen, it includes sums spent on work outside the present confines of Turkey; but to offset these, the total excludes sums representing substantial contributions both from individuals and from organizations the amounts of which it has not been possible to include. How nearly these overstatements and understatements balance each other it is impossible to say.

VALUE OF PROPERTY HOLDINGS

The value of the properties now held by American institutions in Turkey is if possible more difficult to determine than the total amounts invested in general work. In cities ravaged by the war, property in which several hundred thousand dollars were once invested has become practically worthless. In other cities American missionary work has been suspended, making it impossible to determine the present value of properties involved. This is especially true in the case of property acquired by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions which has been unable since the war to determine the worth of its property in Turkey. The first estimates made immediately after the war are characterized by an official of the American Board as being "probably far in excess of the present valuation."

The holdings of the Near East Colleges in Turkey proper have cost over three and a half million dollars, divided among two in-

stitutions in Constantinople and one in Smyrna. The Young Men's Christian Association expended \$76,000 on its Constantinople plant. The Young Women's Christian Association has acquired no property, but rents the buildings used in Turkey for its Centers. Other American organizations doing work in Turkey have either never held property, or else have lost or sold such property as they formerly held.

In view of the uncertainties attending the present transition period it is thus impossible to state with any authority a figure which will represent the capital value of properties held in Turkey by American philanthropic and missionary bodies.

MISSIONARY WORK CURTAILED BY WAR

The wars of the last decade have had a marked effect upon Christian missions in general. As a result of post-war conditions European contributions to missionary work were reduced to a mere fraction of their pre-war totals. Countries where the severest currency depreciation occurred were forced to suspend missionary work altogether. American missionary enterprises have naturally not suffered commensurately with those of Europe. Nevertheless war and post-war conditions have seriously affected American institutional work in several countries. This is particularly true of Turkey where American institutions have suffered a drastic curtailment of their sphere of activity since 1914. The experience of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions may be quoted as an illustration. That organization employed 207 foreign workers in Turkey in 1914; by 1926 the number had been reduced to 111. In 1914 it had conducted eight colleges with an enrollment of 1,850 students; in 1926 there were only two colleges with 275 students. The number of high schools and boarding schools was similarly reduced from eighteen to eight and the number of hospitals from nine to three.

The lowest point in the recent history of the work of the American Board in Turkey was reached in 1922-23. The decline was due to chaotic conditions extending over the greater part of the eleven-year period of upheaval in that country. Between 1914 and 1918 the Christian constituency of the Amer-

ican Board had been reduced by military conscription, by massacres which broke out intermittently but were especially violent in 1915, and by successive deportations whereby the Ottoman Government intended to rid itself of a minority problem which it had hitherto found insoluble and exasperating. In 1918, owing to the success of the allied armies, the deportations and massacres were interrupted somewhat before the country had been cleared of its minority groups. Mass movements of the population did not begin again until 1920 when the French army of occupation evacuated Cilicia, drawing after it from that province a horde of refugees estimated by the French authorities to number 70,000 out of a total Christian population of about 75,000. The French position in Cilicia had been made untenable by troops of the newly fledged Turkish nationalists who were intent upon recovering this territory from foreign control but were not eager to saddle themselves with the administrative problems involved in the presence therein of a considerable minority population. An announcement that the Turkish authorities would not withhold permission to travel was sufficient to set almost the entire Christian population of Cilicia in motion. Most of those who survived the Franco-Turkish hostilities and the rigors of the march to the coast took ship at Mersine and Alexandretta to find refuge under French protection in Syria.

SUBSEQUENT MIGRATIONS

Another important movement of Christian populations occurred early in 1922 when the Greeks of the province of Pontus on the Black Sea littoral were transferred *en masse* to the Anatolian interior, in an attempt to break up a Greek independence movement regarded with some anxiety by the Angora authorities.

Later in the same year, when the Turkish nationalists defeated a Greek army which had been boring into the interior of Anatolia from its Smyrna base, there ensued a general panic and exodus of practically all Armenians then remaining in Turkey, and of the majority of Greeks in Smyrna and the provinces. The process was completed under the Greco-Turkish agreement for mutual ex-

change of minority populations whereby the remnant of Asiatic Greeks were removed from Turkey to Greece.

The net result of this series of upheavals was the virtual elimination of the Christian population of Asiatic Turkey. There were no Greeks left in Turkey outside of Constantinople. The number of Armenians in the interior was small, but variously estimated, the majority being in the vicinity of Marsovan, Sivas and Harpoort.

The above losses, together with a reduction of the Turkish population by war, disease and massacre, are estimated in the absence of census figures to have cut down the total population of Turkey by more than half, or from 17,800,000 in 1914 to 8,000,000 in 1926.

It was these events and the sudden reduction of the general population which most gravely affected philanthropic and missionary enterprises in Turkey. It becomes apparent in the pages which follow that as far as educational work is concerned a turning point was reached in 1923, that in respect of medical enterprises no improvement is yet reported, while evangelistic work has entered on a period of new experimentation concerning whose future it is too early to make predictions.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL ENTERPRISES

The extent to which educational work has been affected by the disturbances in Turkey may be appreciated by referring to the reports of Near East Colleges and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions which at one time maintained schools of various grades in twenty-two cities in Turkey. Tables I and II in Annex II list the educational institutions of the American Board outlining in briefest form their history since 1914.

One fact most strikingly illustrated by Table I is that the responsibility for closing educational institutions of the American Board does not actually lie with the Government of the Turkish Republic or even with the Turkish Nationalists who came into prominence before the proclamation of the Republic. These institutions were for the most part closed before the birth of the Na-

tionalist movement. It will be seen that 28, or two-thirds of the 41 institutions listed in Table I have either been closed or forced to move away from the disturbed interior of Turkey to Constantinople, Syria or Greece. Eighteen of these institutions—almost one half—were closed between 1915 and 1918—the period preceding the rise of militant Turkish nationalism. Nine of the discontinuances occurred in the Eastern Provinces where before 1918 war vied with massacre in the extermination of the inhabitants. The other nine discontinuances occurred in various parts of the interior of Anatolia, Cilicia and northern Syria, and here such closing or removal was necessitated by the misfortunes and panics of war and by the draining away of pupils by deportations of the Christian population.

FEW AMERICAN SCHOOLS CLOSED BY REPUBLIC

Of the ten educational institutions which have been closed since 1920, only one (the School of Religion at Constantinople) was forced to close by reason of the laws of the Turkish Republic. Six schools closed or removed as a result of the chaotic conditions caused by the Franco-Turkish and Greco-Turkish wars (1920-1922). The remaining three were closed by decree of the Turkish authorities as a special war-time measure because their officials were suspected of sympathy with the Pontus plot. Twenty-four of the twenty-eight schools affected may thus be said to owe their discontinuance or uprooting directly to war conditions, while only four have been closed by deliberate action of Nationalist authorities. Of these four schools three were closed in one city for failure to comply with wartime measures devised to eliminate enemy propaganda. No other schools of the American Board have been closed by action of the Turkish Republic.

The closing of these twenty-eight schools has been only partially offset by the establishment of ten emigré institutions to serve the dispersed populations in Syria, Greece, Armenia and Constantinople (Table II). Of these ten, three are situated in Constantinople, still within the Turkish Republic, where they now have an enrollment amounting to approximately five-eighths of the

former number of students; four are in Syria with an enrollment reduced by roughly one half; two are in Greece with an enrollment cut down by two-thirds; while a tenth institution, or rather group of schools, was established in Armenia to serve the refugees who escaped across the boundary from Turkey. The Armenian schools functioned for less than two years, however, before they were closed by the Armenian Government which refused to permit foreign control of education.

The aggregate enrollment in nine of the thirteen schools now supported within the Turkish Republic by the A. B. C. F. M. is reported to be 1,257 for the current session of 1926-27. Of this total 919, or three-fourths, are Turkish students.

WAR CONDITIONS AFFECT REGISTRATION

None of the three institutions maintained by the Near East Colleges in Turkey was closed during the wars, with the exception of International College at Smyrna, which suspended its work from September 1922 until January 1923 during the months when the life of the city was disorganized by the events which accompanied the Greek retreat. It was momentarily expected in 1915 to 1917 that Robert College would be closed and its buildings taken for military purposes, as had occurred in the case of English, French, Russian and Italian schools in Constantinople. But by 1918 it became apparent that the Turkish Government had decided not to interfere with the work of either Robert College or Constantinople Woman's College.

These institutions suffered, however, from war conditions generally, as is indicated by registration statistics. Enrollment at Robert College, for example, had increased from 308 in 1901-1902 to 550 in 1913-1914. For the four succeeding years registration was reduced, the lowest figure being reached in 1917-1918 when 395 students were enrolled. By 1920-1921 the registration had jumped to 670; but again, after the emigrations of Christians following the Smyrna disaster it dropped to 400. In 1925-1926 the registration exceeded all former records, having by that time reached 680.

Meanwhile there had come a gradual change in the racial composition of the student body. Always cosmopolitan, it had in the early years been predominantly Bulgarian, then predominantly Armenian and later predominantly Greek. Recently it has shown a tendency to become predominantly Turkish, while the proportion of Greek, Armenian and Bulgarian students has decreased since the war. The following figures show at three-year intervals the relative proportion of the three largest groups in the student body. The Bulgarian group dropped to fourth place before the war and has never since then assumed a higher place.

PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL GROUPS

Year	Greek	Bulgarian	Armenian	Turkish
1911	46.3	15.9	14.5	
1913	42.7		16.0	15.1
1916	38.7		27.8	12.9
1919	41.5		34.5	10.6
1922	39.0		29.3	12.1
1926	21.5		14.9	42.0

In Constantinople Woman's College the percentage of Turkish students has been higher than at Robert College. In 1925-26 it comprised 62.6 per cent of the student body. But so long as considerable Christian communities remain in Constantinople it is probable that they will be represented in Robert College and Constantinople Woman's College.

WORK OF MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS

The above do not exhaust the number of American schools in Turkey. The Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America for a number of years conducted three schools in Cilicia, the total pre-war enrollment being about 400. The schools at Mersine and Tarsus kept open throughout the Great War and were well attended. The Tarsus school was forced to close during the chaotic period following the French retreat. The boys' and girls' schools in Mersine functioned for some time longer, and did not close until the secularization policy of the Angora Government was announced, when the staff decided to suspend activities rather than to exclude religious instruction from the school curriculum.

As a result of the same secularization policy, the Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association, which before the war were established in Turkey to provide religious, social and physical training, have altered their respective programs so as to be classed with educational institutions. Both hold government permits for conducting secular educational work. The Y. W. C. A., with two Service Centers in Constantinople, provides classes in languages, stenography, domestic science, music and related subjects and furnishes opportunity for athletic activities. Work which the Association formerly maintained in Smyrna and Adana has been discontinued. The Y. M. C. A. has also given up its activities in the interior of Turkey concentrating its work in two Branches in Constantinople, where day and night classes are conducted and club and athletic work promoted.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church conducted educational work in the Arabic-speaking town of Mardin from 1920 to 1926. This was their only enterprise in Turkey proper. The Mardin schools had been founded by the American Board and were returned to it by the Presbyterian Board early in 1926, when the latter ceased to be represented in Turkey.

The Apostolic Institute in Konia, founded in 1892 by an Armenian graduate of St. Paul's College, Tarsus, was largely supported by American funds and kept in operation until the death of its Armenian director in 1921, when the funds contributed for its support were diverted to other educational institutions.

Little statistical material is available on the educational work done by the Near East Relief in Turkey. Schools were connected with its orphanages, but these institutions were in a continual state of flux both as to enrollment and as to activities during the period before the evacuation of Anatolia by the Near East Relief and its reports for the period before 1923 are inadequate. Trade and agricultural education was developed, especially at Sivas, Talas and Konia. In most of the orphanages, however, a common school education was provided.

LAISSEZ FAIRE POLICY OF FORMER RÉGIME

Official regulations governing educational work in the new Turkish Republic differ considerably from those which were in effect under the former imperial régime. In the days of the sultans American institutions were free from government inspection and from certain restrictive regulations which now obtain. They might determine school curricula, appoint their own teaching staffs and choose their own textbooks. (The latter privilege was modified in practice by government regulations prohibiting the importation of seditious literature—a term of such wide application that it was often used to exclude standard texts in history, physics, chemistry and geography). American educational institutions enjoyed full religious freedom and were exempt from domiciliary visits. They were frequently hampered, however, by government delays in granting permits to build. The first President of Robert College waited seven years for permission to build on a site that had already been purchased. Several years of effort were similarly required to secure an "iradé" for the American College for Girls at Constantinople (Constantinople Woman's College). Interminable delays were, indeed, the rule rather than the exception.

But in principle the system was one of liberality toward foreign institutions. The result was that a large number of parochial and mission schools were established by foreign representatives of the Roman Catholic, Protestant and Russian Orthodox faiths, supplementing indigenous institutions of the Greek Orthodox and Armenian Gregorian communities.

The history of these foreign institutions was chequered. Many of them were suspected of carrying on political propaganda on behalf of their respective Governments. But they continued to operate under the imperial régime in spite of difficulties.

The supporters of foreign educational work in Turkey grew exceedingly anxious in 1922 when the militant Turkish Nationalists, fresh from their victories over the Italians in Adalia, the French in Cilicia and the Greeks, supported by Lloyd George, in

Smyrna, assumed the government of Turkey in an unfriendly mood.

TURKEY ASSUMES NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POLICY

As has already been noted, however, there was no wholesale closing of American schools after the proclamation of the Republic. What actually occurred was that both foreign and native schools were required to submit to the requirements of a new educational system which was devised by the Nationalist government to meet changed conditions in the country.

The first months under the new system appear to have been made somewhat trying for American and other foreign schools. They were trying also for the Turkish schools. Government inspectors interpreted their duties in a narrow and rigid sense. But more recently American teachers in Turkey have reported that mutual adjustments have been made, and that a distinct improvement in relations with the government has gradually come about.

All American schools and colleges are placed under the jurisdiction of the Turkish Minister of Education and are subject to Turkish laws governing education in general. The curriculum must include instruction in the Turkish language and Turkish history. To ensure efficiency, instructors in these subjects are appointed to each school by the Turkish Government. Instructors in all other subjects continue to be appointed, as heretofore, by the school authorities. All schools are subject to government inspection. The new provisions thus correspond approximately to those in force in western countries.

The majority of foreign schools were affected by the decree for the secularization of education, enacted in 1923 after the deposition of the Caliph. This decree was directed against the mosque schools which for six centuries had carried on Koranic teaching to the exclusion of newer branches of learning. The mosque schools were abolished and replaced by government schools devoted entirely to secular education on European models. Foreign schools were also required to conform to the national policy. Religious instruction was excluded from the school curriculum. This

brought about the closing of certain Christian schools which preferred to discontinue their whole work rather than to conform to the regulations. The institutions which refused to conform included a number of Roman Catholic schools conducted by European missionaries, and two American schools, conducted by the missionaries of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America.

The majority of American schools conformed to government regulations, and were permitted to remain in operation. Bible study was removed from school curricula. Chapel was no longer compulsory. Specific examples illustrate the manner in which the new regulations have in general been met. The Gedik Pasha School at Constantinople (American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions) has substituted studies in biography, social customs and civics for the formal Bible Study classes of the past. At Robert College regular chapel exercises are held three times a week for Christian students. On two mornings in the week an assembly for all students is held at which are given practical talks designed to promote the growth of character. Until 1925 Bible classes and voluntary study groups were carried on in the leisure time of the students. The discussion group conducted by the President in the session 1924-25 numbered fourteen students, about equally divided between Christians and Moslems. These discussion groups were discontinued in 1925. Sunday services for Christian students have been retained in those schools where they were formerly conducted and it has been the practice to provide Sunday lectures in ethics for non-Christian students as well. The Young Men's Christian Association, which, as seen above, carries on educational work in the city of Constantinople, also provides opportunities for religious discussion and study. The monthly bulletin of one of its Constantinople Branches regularly carries announcements of Bible classes and religious meetings for Christian members, while a prayer group for persons of all faiths—Moslem, Christian, Bahaist and Jewish—is another feature of the program.

The Young Women's Christian Association, announcing as it does a strictly educational program, directs its activities toward

the development of qualities of leadership in those who attend its classes, and toward the elimination of national and international prejudice. Neither Y. M. C. A. nor Y. W. C. A. groups any longer exist in the American colleges.

Although American educational institutions are thus prevented from giving direct religious instruction to non-Christian students, they are still free to do so among Christian students and may continue to operate so long as they conform to the laws of the Republic.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS PROVISIONALLY RECOGNIZED

Meanwhile it must not be forgotten that the relations of American institutions with the Angora Government rest upon the anomalous basis of a treaty signed by plenipotentiaries of both nations but ratified by neither. Accompanying the Turco-American Treaty of Amity and Commerce there was transmitted to the American Ambassador a letter from the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs extending to American institutions in Turkey privileges equal to those enjoyed by British, French and Italian institutions. Thus American schools, as well as religious, medical and charitable institutions existing in Turkey before October 20, 1914 are promised recognition. They are to be placed on a footing of equality with similar Turkish institutions as regards fiscal charges of every kind, and will be subject to administrative measures of a public character and to the laws and regulations governing Turkish institutions, although in applying these regulations the special conditions under which American schools operate, and the practical organization of their teaching arrangements are to be taken into consideration. The status of institutions established between October 1914 and July 1923 will be favorably examined with a view to regularizing their position.

Although the Lausanne Treaty has not yet been ratified, the Turkish Government has extended to American educational institutions the privileges guaranteed in Ismet Pasha's letter, to almost the same degree as if the treaty had already come into effect.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS LESS FAVORED THAN SCHOOLS

The same is not true, however, of American medical institutions, whose normal functioning will not be resumed unless and until favorable action is taken on the treaty by the American Senate.

Twenty American hospitals have at one time or another functioned in Turkey. (See Annex II, Table III.) Of these, six were designed to meet the temporary emergencies of the period of upheaval, while fourteen were intended to be of more permanent character. Only four of them are now functioning—the hospitals at Adana, Aintab, Talas and Constantinople. Licenses to practice have been withheld from all American physicians except those who were admitted to practice in Turkey before 1914. As a ground for this action the Nationalist Government states that Turkey has sufficient trained physicians of its own to supply the needs of the country. In consequence there remain only four American doctors engaged in active practice in Turkey. Nationals of European countries having treaty agreements with Turkey are not so discriminated against. British, French and Italian doctors are permitted to practise in Turkey now as formerly. It is understood that the ban on American doctors will be removed in case of ratification by the United States of the Lausanne Treaty, Article III of which provides that "the nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have complete liberty to enter and establish themselves in the territory of the other Party. . . . They may in conformity with the laws and regulations in force, engage without hindrance in every kind of profession, industry and commerce not forbidden by the local law to all foreigners."

At present, in addition to the four doctors, four American nurses are engaged in hospital work in the interior of Turkey and four in Constantinople. A nurses' training school is attached to each of the four American hospitals now in operation.

Government regulations prohibit these institutions from carrying on religious propaganda. Public prayers, hymn-singing and religious talks in the hospital waiting-rooms

have been discontinued. Religious symbols have been removed from the wards.

MEDICAL PROGRAM OF TURKISH REPUBLIC

Facilities for medical care are furnished in coast cities and in the interior of Turkey by national and municipal hospitals. Each of the seventy-two vilayets of Turkey has a "municipal hospital." There are in addition a number of excellent military hospitals, some of which admit civilians in case of need. All hospital services are free. The government program includes plans for establishing modern hospitals at four strategic points in the interior similar to the state hospitals at Brousa and Smyrna. There are two hospitals for contagious diseases, and refuges for the insane are found in each group of two or three vilayets. Two large insane asylums are in process of construction in the interior.

Physicians are trained in the Turkish Medical University (co-educational) attached to which is the Haidar Pasha General Hospital, noted for its complete equipment and up-to-date appointments.

In 1923 Constantinople Woman's College opened a medical department for the training of women physicians. It was attended by seven students, one of whom was a Turk. But before the academic year was over the Angora authorities closed the new department on the ground that the college had never been granted permission to carry on professional educational work.

Within the past year the government authorities have closed the American Hospital Baby Clinic which for the last three years was conducted in a Turkish section of Constantinople by a Turkish woman doctor assisted by nurses from the American Hospital. The reason advanced for its closing was that it had not obtained a license from the Turkish government. The matter of its reopening is now under consideration at Angora.

It would be difficult to determine to what extent the inconveniences suffered by American medical institutions are on the one hand attributable to the nationalist policy of the Turkish Government and to

what extent on the other hand they are the result of a desire on the part of the Turkish medical fraternity to eliminate as much outside competition as possible.

PHILANTHROPIC WORK

Foreign philanthropic agencies have long been engaged in the relief of distress in Turkey. Periodic massacres have elicited European and American contributions for emergency relief, distributed either through agents employed by relief societies or through missionaries already resident in the territory affected. The first American agency to be established in Turkey primarily for relief purposes was the National Armenia and India Relief Association, which for thirty years has furnished money for the support of orphans in institutions controlled by other organizations, has aided in projects for industrial relief, and has maintained promising orphan pupils in schools and colleges in Turkey. Upon the withdrawal from Turkey of practically the whole of the Christian population, the National Armenia and India Relief Association transferred the Turkish branch of its work to Syria and Greece, where it continues to support young Armenians in orphanages, schools and colleges.

The American agency which has made the largest contributions to philanthropic work in Turkey is the Near East Relief, successor to the American Committee for Relief in the Near East. Founded during the war, the latter organization began by furnishing emergency relief funds to Americans resident in Turkey for distribution among the various groups who most required aid. Gradually it built up a personnel of its own, which became responsible for the distribution of the A. C. R. N. E. and Red Cross funds.* Eventually the organization became incorporated under its present name and conducted relief work on a large scale, especially for the subject populations in Turkey. Among the services provided in Constantinople and Anatolia by the Near East Relief were included the following in 1920, which may be taken as a typical year: 121 orphanages in operation, maintaining 25,814 inmates; 1,000 orphans

* See Annex I for account of Red Cross work in Turkey.

given support outside of institutions; 6 rescue homes; 22 clinics; 9 hospitals with 525 beds; distribution of food and clothing; communication with relatives of refugees. In the same year the Near East Relief employed 538 workers, the majority of whom were in Turkey. The efforts of the organization during this period were directed toward reestablishing native industries and agriculture, for which purpose live stock, seed, machinery and raw materials were furnished.

NEAR EAST RELIEF WITHDRAWS FROM TURKEY

With the final evacuation of Turkey by the Christians in 1922-23, however, the policy of the Near East Relief changed. It gave up rehabilitation work in Asia Minor and removed its orphanages from Turkey to neighboring countries. It brought its active work in Turkey to a close, although continuing subsidies to the American Nurses' Training school, an orphanage for Turkish children, and three other charitable institutions in Constantinople maintaining a total of 1,200 to 1,400 orphans. On evacuating Constantinople it transferred its warehouses and headquarters, valued at \$30,000 to the Red Crescent, a Turkish organization corresponding to the Red Cross. The Near East Relief under the Agreement for the Exchange of Populations conducted the first shiploads of 8,000 Turks from Mitylene to Turkey and aided in the transfer of Greeks from Turkey to Greece until the transfers were completed, while the Red Crescent performed a similar service for Turkish refugees from Greece. At the request of the Turkish and Greek governments the Near East Relief took charge of the exchange of civil prisoners between the two countries in 1922. Since 1924 the Near East Relief has concentrated its efforts on the refugee groups outside of Turkey, while the Turkish Government and the Red Crescent have supervised the work of rehabilitating refugees in Turkey, and of promoting public health, to which the Near East Relief made a contribution in 1925 when it submitted at the request of the Turkish authorities a plan for the reduction of malaria in Asia Minor.

There remains practically no American relief work in Turkey today, aside from the incidental relief work done by missionaries.

EVANGELISTIC WORK REDUCED

Evangelistic work conducted by Americans in Turkey has been materially reduced, both by the wars and by the regulations of the present Turkish Government. What the wars accomplished by way of reduction is illustrated by a comparison of the statistics of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for 1913 and 1920. In 1913 there were 132 churches sponsored by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; in 1920 there were only 31. Church membership was cut down in the same period from 14,317 to 4,200, and the body of church adherents from 51,823 to 14,100. In 1913 there had been 1,164 native workers; in 1920 there were only 230. Whereas in 1913 work had been maintained in 17 stations and 253 outstations, in 1920 there were only 11 stations and 30 outstations. These reductions were due to the devastations of war and to massacre and deportation of the Christians, among whom at that time the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions did practically all of its work.

With the inauguration of the Nationalist régime there ensued a still more drastic reduction of evangelistic work in the country. The annual reports of the American Bible Society show that in 1915 it employed 26 colporteurs to distribute copies of the Scriptures in Asiatic Turkey. In all, these colporteurs visited 1,330 different places during the year. In 1925, on the other hand, there was no colportage in the interior, while in Constantinople there were only 3 colporteurs. Scripture distribution in the Levant Agency of the American Bible Society was reduced from 67,187 in 1914 to 9,053 in 1925.

The present situation is described in the annual report of the Society for 1926 in the following words:

"The dispersion of Christian populations has greatly reduced the demand for Scriptures and the abolition of Bible teaching in schools has ended the sale as a textbook. Agents of the So-

society may not travel nor go beyond the city limits. Nor do they find it possible to work boldly within even this restricted area. Colporteurs, who formerly regarded a certain amount of abuse and imprisonment as one of the marks of service, now move about with the greatest circumspection. 'Not even the days of Abdul Hamid were as narrow as these,' said one such, 'for now some one has only to whisper "propaganda" and off you go!' These discouragements are not as important as they look. There is a new spirit of hope in Turkey. It is no longer the Christian religion alone which is singled out for restriction. The rending apart of church and state is a dangerous but necessary preliminary to religious freedom. Intense efforts are being made to direct allegiance away from the religious systems both Christian and Mohammedan and attach it to the state."

Restrictions upon religious propaganda became especially severe during the Kurdish uprising of 1925, which was fomented by Dervish orders and popularized by orthodox Moslem teachers by means of attacks on the secularization policy of the Angora authorities. To prevent further spreading of the rebellion the Government insisted more strictly than ever that the secularization policy should not be questioned and made it understood that religious agitation of any sort must be regarded as synonymous with sedition. To elevate standards of education among the clergy a Moslem theological school was established at Angora. Unqualified members of the Mohammedan clergy were deprived of their positions. Meanwhile Christians continued to carry on religious services

without molestation, but proselytizing activities were banned. Evangelistic work, under these circumstances, has had to be limited to private conversation.

SUMMARY

From the facts here presented it becomes apparent that the status of American institutions in Turkey varies according to the type of work carried on. Philanthropic work, insofar as it is maintained for Christians, has had to follow the dispersed minorities to other countries, while Turkish organizations, in particular the Red Crescent and the Department of Finance at Angora, consider themselves responsible for directing philanthropic work among Moslems in Turkey.

Evangelistic work is carried on quietly among minority groups in Constantinople, but for the present, although the American Bible Society is continuing its work and the A. B. C. F. M. missionaries are unanimous in supporting the 1923 resolution to maintain missionary work in Turkey, there is little opportunity for organized evangelistic work among Moslem inhabitants. Medical institutions in Turkey are hampered in their activities pending the regularization of their status by ratification of the Lausanne Treaty. Educational institutions are permitted, on the other hand, to enjoy greater privileges than the Turkish Government is legally bound to accord them prior to ratification of the treaty.

GENERAL REFERENCES

Annual Reports of organizations listed on p. 25A and in Annex I. *Periodical publications* of the same. These may be had on application to secretaries of the various organizations or conveniently consulted in the Missionary Research Library, 25 Madison Avenue, New York City.

World Missionary Atlas, by Harlan Beach, D.D., F.R.G.S., and Charles H. Fahs, B.A., B.D., New

York, Institute of Social and Religious Research, 1925. Includes Directory of Missionary Societies and valuable statistical tables on work of Protestant missions.

A History of Protestant Missions in the Near East, by Julius Richter, D.D., New York, Fleming H. Revell Co., 1910.

ANNEX I

AIMS AND SCOPE OF ENTERPRISES CONDUCTED BY AMERICAN MISSIONARY AND PHILANTHROPIC ORGANIZATIONS IN TURKEY

(Based in large part on information given in the 1925 "World Missionary Atlas").

American Bible Society (1816). Object: "To increase the circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment." Income \$1,142,729. Supported by voluntary contributions of individuals and societies of various denominations. Levant Agency opened 1836. The 1926 appropriation for this Agency was \$25,000. Total distribution of Scriptures in Levant exclusive of Arabia and Egypt 3,935,000 copies since inception of work.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (1819). Object: "For the purpose of propagating the Gospel in heathen lands by supporting missionaries and advancing the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures." Total income \$1,902,826 of which in 1925 a little over \$390,000 went to work in Turkey, including contributions from three Woman's Boards. Evangelistic, educational, medical and philanthropic work. The first American missionary enterprise established in Turkey.

American Christian Hospital, Konia. (1898). Established in Cesarea. Moved to Konia, 1911. (See Table III. Annex II.)

American Christian Literature Society for Moslems, Inc. (1915). Object: "The conversion of the Moslems to Christianity through the dissemination of Christian literature." Income \$4,645. Turkey one of ten countries for which work is maintained.

American Red Cross. First Constantinople Chapter established 1911. Funds and supplies to the amount of \$13,863,975 furnished for relief through the Turkish Red Crescent, the Near East Relief and a committee directed by Mrs. Morgenthau, as well as for supplies to British, American and French hospitals in Turkey, Turkish military hospitals and the Sanitary Department of the Turkish Army. In 1920-21 it carried on large operations in Constantinople to meet the Russian refugee situation. In 1921-23 a public health nursing program was conducted in Constantinople and environs. In 1924 the Constantinople Chapter disbanded. In 1925 a contribution of \$5,000 was sent to the Turkish Red Crescent to aid in refugee settlement.

Board of Directors of the Apostolic Institute, Konia (1907). Object: "Benevolent, charitable and missionary work, especially among orphans; the conduct of educational work at Konia, Asia Minor." Pre-war income \$5,107. Closed 1921, and funds used for support of kindred institutions.

Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (1837).

Object: "To establish and conduct Christian missions among the unevangelized or pagan nations, and the general diffusion of Christianity." Income \$4,070,723, of which only a very small amount was spent in Turkey, where from 1920 to 1926 the Board carried on the Mardin mission taken over from and later returned to the A. B. C. F. M.

Board of Foreign Missions of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America (1856). Object: "The salvation of individual souls and the reformation of society in non-Christian and in nominally Christian lands." Income \$97,060 divided among China, Turkey, Cyprus and Syria. Medical and educational work in Turkey now discontinued. One station maintained as a center of evangelistic work.

Congregational Woman's Boards. Consisting of three units—the Woman's Board of Missions, the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior and the Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific. Cooperates with the A. B. C. F. M.

Foreign Division of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the U. S. A. (1906). Object: "To be a contributing agency toward the advancement of Association work in other countries; to share the experience which has made the movement in the home field effective; to bring young women to that knowledge of Jesus Christ which shall prepare them for leadership in various forms of Christian work; to provide experienced secretaries, and to furnish them with adequate support." Income \$431,324. Expenditure in 1924 in Near East \$30,288, divided between Turkey and Syria. Work in Turkey begun 1913.

General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventist Denomination (1863). Object: "To teach all nations the commandments of God and the everlasting Gospel of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." Appropriated to mission fields total of \$2,239,189. Turkey is one of a large number of mission fields. Organized 1910 with headquarters at Constantinople. Church membership 1917, 431. Greatly reduced by subsequent disturbances.

International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, Foreign Department (1899). Object: "To organize and develop native self-directing, self-supporting Young Men's Christian Associations in the foreign mission field, and to train and develop native Christian young men in the principles and methods of Association work." Income from

United States \$1,352,527, of which \$64,797 is for Turkey. Turkish work begun 1913. Special project for cooperation with Turkish recreational and cultural clubs undertaken with the support of Mr. Arthur Nash of Cincinnati, 1925. Project now in process of reorganization.

Harvard Mission (1904). Object: "To arouse, maintain, and increase among Harvard men an intelligent interest and participation in the work of missions." Income \$1,200. Plans of Mission include the support of Harvard representatives on foreign mission fields. Two short-term teachers at Robert College have received such support.

National Armenia and India Relief Association for Industrial Orphan Homes (1895). Object: "To support orphans in India, Turkey and China, and to give them first an industrial education and later, if fitted for it, training as foremen, nurses, doctors, teachers or preachers." No missionary staff, but the funds raised are expended by missionaries of various boards. Income \$50,000.

Near East Colleges

1. *Constantinople Woman's College* (1908). Object: "To maintain a college for the education of girls, and a preparatory school in connection therewith." Income \$170,871. (From investments \$3,041; from board and tuition \$91,105; from gifts received in America, \$76,725.) Founded as a high school in 1871, incorporated as a college 1890. Second charter granted 1908.
2. *Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey* (1863). Object: "Literary, scientific, and professional education for native young men." Income \$337,862. (From investments \$81,909; college income fees, student board, rents, etc. \$157,788; special gifts \$2,730; receipts from the Emergency Fund for Near East Colleges, \$95,440.)
3. *International College, Smyrna, Turkey* (1903). Object: "To provide a thorough practical education for boys and young men in and around Smyrna, Turkey, on a distinctly Christian basis." Income \$13,000. Formerly established by American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and still subsidized by it. (See Table I, Annex II.)

Near East Relief (1919). Object: "To provide relief and to assist in the repatriation, rehabilitation and reestablishment of suffering and dependent people of the Near East and adjacent areas; to provide for the care of orphans and widows and to promote the social, economic and industrial welfare of those who have been rendered destitute or dependent directly or indirectly by the vicissitudes of war, the cruelties of men or other causes beyond their control." Income \$4,655,309. Formerly the American Commission for Relief in the Near East.

United Missionary Society (1921). Mennonite. Object: "To carry on general missionary work, such as religious, educational, industrial, medical, orphanage and relief work." Total income \$20,432, including \$1,010 for Armenian and Russian relief. (Work in Turkey was abandoned during the World War, but the Society plans to reopen its stations there as soon as possible.)

Miscellaneous Colleges Subsidized by A. B. C. F. M (Now Closed)

1. *Trustees of Anatolia College* (1894). Marsovan. Object: "The development and establishment of the character of young men who attend Anatolia College." Income \$10,000.
2. *Trustees of Central Turkey College, Anitab* (1876). Object: "The thorough education of pastors, preachers, and teachers; also the general advancement of science and civilization among all nationalities throughout Asia Minor." Income \$20,000 (\$14,300 from the field; \$2,700 from invested funds; \$3,000 from American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.)
3. *Trustees of Euphrates College Funds* (1878). Harpoot. Object: "To collect and have the care of funds in the United States for the benefit of Euphrates College, at Harpoot." Income \$5,201.
4. *Board of Trustees of St. Paul's Institute* (1887). Tarsus. Object: "To make St. Paul's Institute eminently a thorough Christian academy or college and a training school of preachers and teachers for the leavening of Southern and Eastern Asia Minor." Income \$5,440. (Undenominational and independent but cooperating with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.)

ANNEX II

TABLE I

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE A. B. C. F. M. IN TURKEY
(*Italicized institutions now in operation*)

LOCATION	NAME OF INSTITUTION	FOUNDED	ENROLLMENT	CHARACTER	CLOSED
Adabazar	Girls' School ¹		Pre-war, 324; almost entirely Armenian	High School, intermediate and primary departments. Turkish department opened in 1913.	Removed from Adabazar, 1915. See <i>Constantinople, American Academy for Girls</i> .
Adana	American School for Girls	1884	Pre-war, 212; 1925—130, including 84 Turks	First five years followed program of Turkish government schools with addition of English. High School Department taught in English. Playground for city children.	Temporarily closed during war when buildings were used for hospital purposes. Reopened in 1921.
Aintab	Central Turkey College ²	1876	1914—232; 1921—229; 1922—70	Preparatory, college and university grades. Turkish used as medium of instruction.	Temporarily closed when French army commanded buildings, 1918. Finally closed November, 1922.
Aintab	Girls' Seminary ²	1860	Pre-war, 200 (Armenians) Post-war, 55 (Armenian, Jewish and Turkish)	Secondary grade until 1914 when it received permission to assume university grade.	Temporarily closed during wars (1917 to June, 1922). Finally closed November, 1922.
Bardezag	Bythinia High School ³	1882	Pre-war, 400	Primary and High School.	By 1918. (Reopened at Constantinople.)
Bitlis	George C. Knapp Academy		Pre-war, 130	High School and seven lower grades.	Teachers and students killed in 1915 massacres.
Bitlis	Mount Holyoke School		Pre-war, 101	High School and lower grades.	Pupils and teachers fled to Caucasus in winter of 1915-1916.
Brousa	Girls' School	1869	Pre-war, 324; 1926—195, including 142 Turks	Kindergarten, primary, intermediate and High School.	Temporarily closed during war. Reopened, 1919.
Cesarea	Kindergarten Training School	Before 1910			By 1918.
Constantinople	American Academy for Girls (Scutari) ⁴	1921	1926—228, predominantly Armenian; 40 Turks	Kindergarten, primary, secondary and kindergarten training school. Formerly at Adabazar.	
Constantinople	American Collegiate Institute ⁵		1925—134, including 96 Turks	Primary and High School. Moved from Bardezag, 1921.	
Constantinople	Gedik Pasha School	1880	Pre-war, 245; 1926—240, including 90 Turks	Primary and secondary. Meals for under-nourished children.	
Constantinople	Gedik Pasha School for Refugees	1923	125	Government permission 1925 to function as school of Gedik Pasha Protestant Church.	Classes suspended in 1925-26 while looking for suitable building.
Constantinople	Language School	1920	16	Teaches languages of Near East, especially to American workers.	

TABLE I (Continued)

LOCATION	NAME OF INSTITUTION	FOUNDED	ENROLLMENT	CHARACTER	CLOSED
Constantinople	School of Religion ⁶	1922	25 theological students representing five different branches of the Christian Church	Theology, religion, social service—university grade. Under a Board representing both Eastern and Western churches. A. B. C. F. M. cooperates.	Closed in January 1925 on technical grounds.
Erzeroum	Boys' High and Boarding School		Pre-war, 60	Primary, intermediate and high school.	1915.
Erzeroum	Girls' High and Boarding School		Pre-war, 123	Kindergarten, primary and secondary.	1915.
Hadjin	Home School for Girls	1882	Pre-war, 400; predominantly Armenian	After deportations became school for Moslems.	City destroyed, 1920.
Hadjin	Boys' School				
Harpoot	Euphrates College	1878	Pre-war, 600; practically all Armenian. Coeducational.	College incorporated under laws of Massachusetts. Women's Department—all grades from kindergarten up.	1915. Building turned over to orphanage work.
Harpoot	Theological Seminary		Pre-war, 10	Affiliated with Euphrates College.	1915.
Marash	Central Turkey Girls' College	1882	Pre-war, 143; 1921—91; 1922-23—10	High School since 1885. Open throughout war.	1923. After exodus of almost all Christians.
Marash	Central Turkey Theological Seminary		Pre-war, 14	Served churches of Cilicia.	By 1918.
Mardin	Boys' High School		Normally, 108; 10 Moslems before the war	1920-1926 administered by Presbyterian Board.	Kept running in a small way throughout war.
Mardin	Girls' High School		60	Preparatory and High School. Household sciences. 1920-26 under Presbyterian Board.	Kept running in a small way throughout war.
Marsovan	Anatolia College ⁷	1886	Pre-war, 425; 1919—166 (25 Turks)	Preparatory and College.	Requisitioned 1916-19. Closed, 1921, on suspicion of complicity in the Pontus plot.
Marsovan	Anatolia Girls' School		Pre-war, 300 (6 Turks) 1926—36, including 17 Turks		Temporarily closed 1916-1918, and 1921-1924. Reopened in January, 1924.
Marsovan	Martha A. King School for the Deaf		1914—15		By 1922.
Marsovan	Theological Seminary		11	Located in Constantinople in 1863.	
Smyrna	American Collegiate Institute ⁸	1877	1921—304	Kindergarten, primary, secondary and teachers' training department. Men admitted to latter, 1921-22.	Building destroyed in 1922 by fire.

TABLE I (Continued)

LOCATION	NAME OF INSTITUTION	FOUNDED	ENROLLMENT	CHARACTER	CLOSED
Smyrna	American Collegiate Institute	1923	1923—45 Turks 1925—142, predominantly Turkish	Boys and girls in first four grades. Next four grades girls only. Continuation of former American Collegiate Institute — See item above.	
Smyrna	International College	1891	1914—410; Jan., 1923—15; 1925—295 (90% Turkish)	College, preparatory and agriculture. Separate Board of Trustees. Subsidized by A. B. C. F. M.	
Sivas	Girls' High School	1864	Pre-war, over 400	Turned over to orphanage work after war together with Teachers' College.	By 1918.
Sivas	Teachers' College		Pre-war, 500	Primary, intermediate, high school and college grades. Industrial self-help. Some agriculture. The only American teachers' college in Turkey in 1914.	By 1918.
Talas	American School for Boys		Pre-war, 163	Primary, intermediate and high school. Converted into orphanage after war.	1916.
Talas	Girls' Boarding School	1869	Pre-war, 160+	Primary, intermediate, preparatory and high school.	By 1918.
Trebizond	Girls' School		Normally 200	Kindergarten and grammar grades.	Before 1918.
Tarsus	St. Paul's College	1887	1921—268; after French evacuation— 15; 1925—24	1923 — Kindergarten, primary, academic, college and trade school. Now primary and academic.	Closed during war. Reopened 1925 with attenuated program.
Urfra	Industrial Institute			Carpentry and cabinet-making, iron work and machine shop, tailor and shoe shops, lace.	By 1918.
Urfra	Shattuck School for the Blind		Accommodation for 30	Handicrafts and elementary braille in three languages.	By 1918.
Van	Boys' School (Van College)	1872	After 1910— 500-600	High School. Given college status, 1913.	1915.
Van	Girls' High and Boarding School	1878	1915—556	Kindergarten, primary and high school.	1915. (Moslem kindergarten for 30 opened in 1916.)

Note: Schools not administered directly by A. B. C. F. M. but subsidized by it were: Central Turkey College, Aintab; School of Religion, Constantinople; Euphrates College, Harpoot; Anatolia College, Marsovan; International College, Smyrna; St. Paul's College, Tarsus.

Note: ¹ Moved to Ismid, 1915, and to Scutari, Constantinople, 1921.

² Moved to Aleppo, Syria.

³ Moved to Guez Tepe, Constantinople.

⁴ Continuation of Adabazer Girls' School.

⁵ Continuation of Bardezag Institution.

⁶ Moved to Athens, 1925.

⁷ Reopened in Salonika, Greece, 1924.

⁸ Moved to Old Phaleron, Greece, after Smyrna disaster.

TABLE II
EMIGRANT INSTITUTIONS OF THE A. B. C. F. M.

LOCATION	NAME OF INSTITUTION	FOUNDED	ENROLLMENT	GENERAL INFORMATION
Aleppo (Syria)	American High School for Girls	1922	1922—50; 1925 — 131, all refugees.	Continuation of Aintab Girls' Seminary. Primary, and two years of High School. Arabic and French languages required. (See Aintab, Table I.)
Aleppo (Syria)	High School	1922	138, mostly exiles from Aintab and Marash.	Controlled by Board of Managers of Central Turkey College (Aintab). College preparatory. (See Aintab, Table I.)
Aleppo (Syria)	Marash College in Aleppo	1923	11 students; 2 Marash teachers.	Sheltered by the American High School for Girls. (See Marash, Table I.)
Athens (Old Phaleron)	American Junior College for Girls	1923	1925—101 Armenian and Greek, including 63 refugees.	A continuation of the American Collegiate Institute of Smyrna. Standing raised 1925. (See Smyrna, Table I.)
Beirut (Syria)	American-Armenian School	1922	223	Lower tuition than other Beirut schools to serve Armenian refugee population from various parts of Turkey.
Erivan (Armenia)	Erivan Schools	1921	280	Kindergarten and four grades. Served refugees from Van, Bitlis, Harpoot, Erzeroum and other parts of the Eastern Provinces.
Salonika (Greece)	Anatolia College	1924	1925—159 refugees.	College and four forms of Preparatory school. (See Marsovan, Table I.)

TABLE III
AMERICAN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TURKEY
(Italicized institutions now in operation)

LOCALITY	NAME	SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORY
Adana	<i>International Hospital</i>	A. B. C. F. M.	2 American doctors; 1 American nurse. Capacity 34 beds. 1925, in-patients, 433; out-patients, 8,737. Total treatments, 48,500.	Nurses' training school opened in 1921. Used by Turkish Government during part of post-war period. Near East Relief conducted medical work 1920-21 with 2 doctors and 3 American nurses. Returned to A. B. C. F. M. 1921.
Aintab	<i>Azariah Smith Memorial Hospital</i>	A. B. C. F. M.	1 American doctor; 2 American nurses. Capacity 100 beds. 1925, in-patients, 172; new out-patients, 2,483. Total treatments 4,200; total treatments: 1924, 10,000; pre-war, 40,000.	Founded in 1884 in connection with medical department of Central Turkey College. 1917-18 held by Turks. Closed 1923-24 because physician in charge had no Turkish license. Reopened 1924 on arrival of licensed physician. Work carried on during part of post-war period by Red Cross and Near East Relief. Returned to A. B. C. F. M. in 1921.
Cesarea (Talas)	<i>American Hospital</i>	A. B. C. F. M.	1 American doctor; 1 American nurse. Capacity 80 beds. Pre-war in-patients, 808; out-patients, 3,600. 1925, in-patients 80; out-patients 1,017. Nurses' training school.	Founded 1898 by separate organization. Transferred in 1911 to A. B. C. F. M. During war used as a Turkish military hospital. Taken over by Near East Relief in 1919. Burned 1920. Restored to A. B. C. F. M. 1924.
Constantinople	<i>American Hospital</i>	Independent	Staff of 8 doctors, no Americans; 4 American nurses, 6 native, 29 student nurses. Capacity 150 beds. Daily average 75 patients. 3 clinics; examines and disinfects emigrants bound for U. S. A. (3,495 of these in 1923-24).	Begun 1920 with American Red Cross funds and revenues from American navy. Now supported by fees and small endowment. 1924 course in Public Health Nursing established. Promoting interest in Public Health programs for Turkey.
Derindje	Base Hospital	Near East Relief	Center for distribution of supplies to medical units throughout Turkey. Medical clinic conducted.	A temporary center established in 1919. Out of it grew what was intended to be a permanent clinic and hospital at Iismid, four miles away.
Diarbekr	Hospital and Dispensary	A. B. C. F. M.	1 American doctor. 8,000 treatments yearly.	Established, 1908; closed, 1910-14. Subsequently reopened, but only for a short while. Not functioning since 1918 except for short period under Near East Relief.
Erzeroum	Hospital and Dispensary	A. B. C. F. M.	2 American doctors. Dispensary 800 patients (pre-war).	Medical work begun 1899, but no hospital until 1903. Functioned 1903-1908 and 1912-1915.
Harpoot	<i>Annie Tracy Riggs Memorial Hospital</i>	A. B. C. F. M.	2 American doctors; 2 American nurses. Capacity 60 beds. Pre-war in-patients 400-500. Total treatments (pre-war) over 26,000.	Medical work begun 1902. Served as Turkish military hospital 1915-1920. Near East Relief, 1920. Restored to A. B. C. F. M., 1922. Closed a year later.
Ismid	Near East Hospital	Near East Relief	1 American doctor. Capacity 90 beds. 3 clinics, 3 schools and soup kitchen for 600 refugee children.	Opened 1919 in small way by two relief workers. 10 wards organized after arrival of doctor. Classes for nurses. Closed, 1921.

TABLE III (Continued)

LOCALITY	NAME	SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORY
Konia	American Christian Hospital	Board of Trustees of American Christian Hospital.	1 doctor. 1914 in-patients 400; out-patients 8,953.	Founded 1898 in Cesarea (Talas). Moved to Konia, 1911. Closed, December, 1915. Operated 1919-1921 by Near East Relief. Later converted into orphanage.
Marash	American Hospital	N. E. R. and A. B. C. F. M.	1 American doctor; 1 American nurse. Capacity 50 beds. Half of year 1922, in-patients 207; out-patients 2,683; total treatments 24,008.	Founded 1910 by German mission. 1919 taken over by American workers (Near East Relief supported by Red Cross). Closed, 1923.
Mardin	Hospital and Dispensary	A. B. C. F. M.	1 American doctor; 1 American nurse.	Founded in early nineties. Closed, 1915. Reopened by Near East Relief, 1919. Presbyterian mission, 1920-1926. Medical work discontinued.
Marsovan	Anatolia Hospital	A. B. C. F. M.	Affiliated with Anatolia College. Best hospital plant in interior of Turkey before the war. 4 doctors; 4 nurses. Pre-war in-patients 1,000; out-patients 3,200.	Twice requisitioned by Turks. Near East Relief, 1919-1920. Conducted by A. B. C. F. M., 1920-1921.
Mersine		Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America.		Established 1882. Early in war taken over by Red Cross. Directed by Turkish authorities after 1917, although Reformed Presbyterian Church doctor was still in charge. Closed, 1918.
Samsun	Greek Hospital	Near East Relief	2 American doctors.	Greek hospital operated temporarily by Near East Relief.
Sivas	West Memorial Hospital	A. B. C. F. M.	1 American doctor; 1 American nurse. Capacity 25 beds. Last report, 300 in-patients discharged in 2 months and 7,288 treated in clinic.	Closed during war. Reopened 1919 by Near East Relief. Capacity increased to 85 beds. American workers forced to leave 1920.
Smyrna	Turkish Hospital	Near East Relief	3 American doctors. Normally contained 40 to 60 patients.	Opened April, 1919. Closed November, 1919, as supplies and personnel were more urgently needed elsewhere.
Talas (See Cesarea)				
Trebizond	Clinics	Near East Relief	One Near East Relief doctor co-operated with local Greek and Turkish clinics. Subsidy to Armenian hospital.	
Urfa	Swiss Hospital	Near East Relief	Furnished some medical supplies and services of a nurse.	
Van	American Hospital	A. B. C. F. M.	1 American doctor; 1 American nurse. Capacity 50 beds. Pre-war in-patients 260; out-patients 1,664.	Built 1903 after work had been carried on three years in rented building. Hospital operated until it was burned after 1915 evacuation.

